

A revision of the spider genus *Phaeacius* (Araneae : Salticidae)

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Introduction

Phaeacius Simon 1900 is a small genus of oriental salticids comprised of five known species three of which are described here as new. They are characterized by the presence of a long slender secondary conductor in males (Fig. 5C) and a specialized patch of spatulate setae, of unknown function, on the underside of coxae IV in females. It is unfortunate that the biology is unknown as it would be of interest to compare the behaviour of these salticids with that of *Portia* Karsch, a closely related genus of detritus mimics, some species of which build webs of their own as an aid to capture prey or invade the webs of other spiders and feed on the occupants (Wanless, 1978*b*). In spite of their large size (total length 7.5 to 11.5 mm) *Phaeacius* species are rare in museum collections and in the majority of cases only the types were available for study.

The measurements were made in the manner described by Wanless (1978*a*), but for the leg spination the system adopted is that used by Platnick and Shadab (1975).

Genus *PHAEACIUS* Simon

Phaeacius Simon, 1900 : 32. Type species *Phaeacius fimbriatus* Simon, by original designation.

Simon, 1901 : 406–408. Waterhouse, 1902 : 280. Petrunkevitch, 1928 : 182. Roewer, 1954 : 935.

Bonnet, 1958 : 3493.

Cocalus: Thorell, 1892 : 353 [in part].

DEFINITION. Medium to large spiders ranging from about 7.5 to 11.5 mm in length. Sexual dimorphism not marked. Most species hirsute, with similar colour patterns consisting of white marginal carapace bands and leaf-like abdominal markings composed of setae which are easily rubbed; abdominal markings may also include granules of subcutaneous guanine (Fig. 9A) possibly an artifact of preservation. *Carapace*: of medium height, longer than broad, widest between coxae II–III, lateral margins with distinct membraneous border (arrowed in Fig. 5E); fovea long and sulciform, situated just behind posterior median eyes; eye region finely punctate and weakly iridescent (evident only in rubbed specimens). *Eyes*: set on well developed tubercles, with black surrounds that are normally covered in hairs; arranged in three transverse rows comprised of anterior medians and anterior laterals, posterior medians, and posterior laterals; anteriors densely fringed in hairs, more or less subcontiguous with apices slightly procurved in frontal view; anterior medians largest, anterior laterals more than half diameter of anterior medians; posterior medians relatively large, positioned slightly closer and on or slightly inside optical axis of anterior laterals, posterior laterals almost as large as anterior laterals, set slightly closer together and well inside lateral margins of carapace; quadrangle formed by posterior median and posterior lateral eyes broader than long and widest posteriorly; entire quadrangle (measured from base of anterior medians to posterior margin of posterior laterals) occupying between 37 and 44 per cent of carapace length. *Clypeus*: between 25 and 36 per cent of diameter of anterior median eyes; clothed in hairs; ventrally a sometimes rather broad segmental membrane bearing a median subtriangular sclerite. *Chelicerae*: robust; more or less parallel, slightly inclined anteriorly; basal region usually clothed in hairs, short in central area, long on lateral



Fig. 1 *Phaeacius lancearius* (Thorell), ♂ palpus, $\times 32$. Note distorted secondary conductor.

margins; promargin with three teeth, retromargin with three to five. *Maxillae*: moderately long, subparallel. *Labium*: tongue-shaped, moderately long, slightly greater than half maxillae length. *Sternum*: elongate scutiform; margins not deeply excavated. *Coxae*: subequally robust or coxae IV slightly larger; in females coxae IV with spatulate setae on ventral surface. *Pedice*l: short. *Abdomen*: elongate ovoid with two pairs of impressed spots, the anterior pair the least conspicuous; spinnerets moderately long, posteriors longest with apical conical segment bearing moderately elongate spigots, anteriors robust, medians and posteriors relatively slender; tracheal system not examined (insufficient material), spiracle an indistinct transverse slit near base of anterior spinnerets; former position of colulus indicated by hair tuft; anal tubercle a well developed pointed cone. *Legs*: moderately long and robust; spines strong and numerous; ornate fringes lacking, but female tarsi I–II and metatarsi I–II with fine ventral setae; claws pectinate scopulae lacking. *Female palps*: moderately long and robust with terminal claw. *Male palps*: large, usually dark; moderately complex and morphologically similar; densely clothed in hairs (not shown in figures). Tibiae with massive retrolateral apophysis, ventral apophysis and sometimes an intermediate apophysis; cymbium with small basal protuberance and characteristic profile in dorsal view (Figs 4E; 8B); embolus (e) robust, long and curved with conspicuous pars pendula (p); primary conductor lacking; secondary conductor (sc) translucent long, slender and curved, arising from membraneous region which appears to separate the embolic base from the tegulum (Fig. 4A), also arising from the membraneous region, below the embolic base, a short apophysis (a) (Figs 2E; 6B); tegulum (t) with pronounced tegular furrow (tf), peripheral seminal ducts (sd) and retrolateral striae (s) (Figs 1; 2A–F). *Epigynes*: large and dark; orifice paired, ovoid to furrowed, opening of looped introductory ducts lying alongside inner margins. Internal structure not examined (insufficient material).

The secondary conductor clearly arises from a membraneous region of the tegulum which lies adjacent to the embolic base (Fig. 2C, D). This region seems to be homologous with a

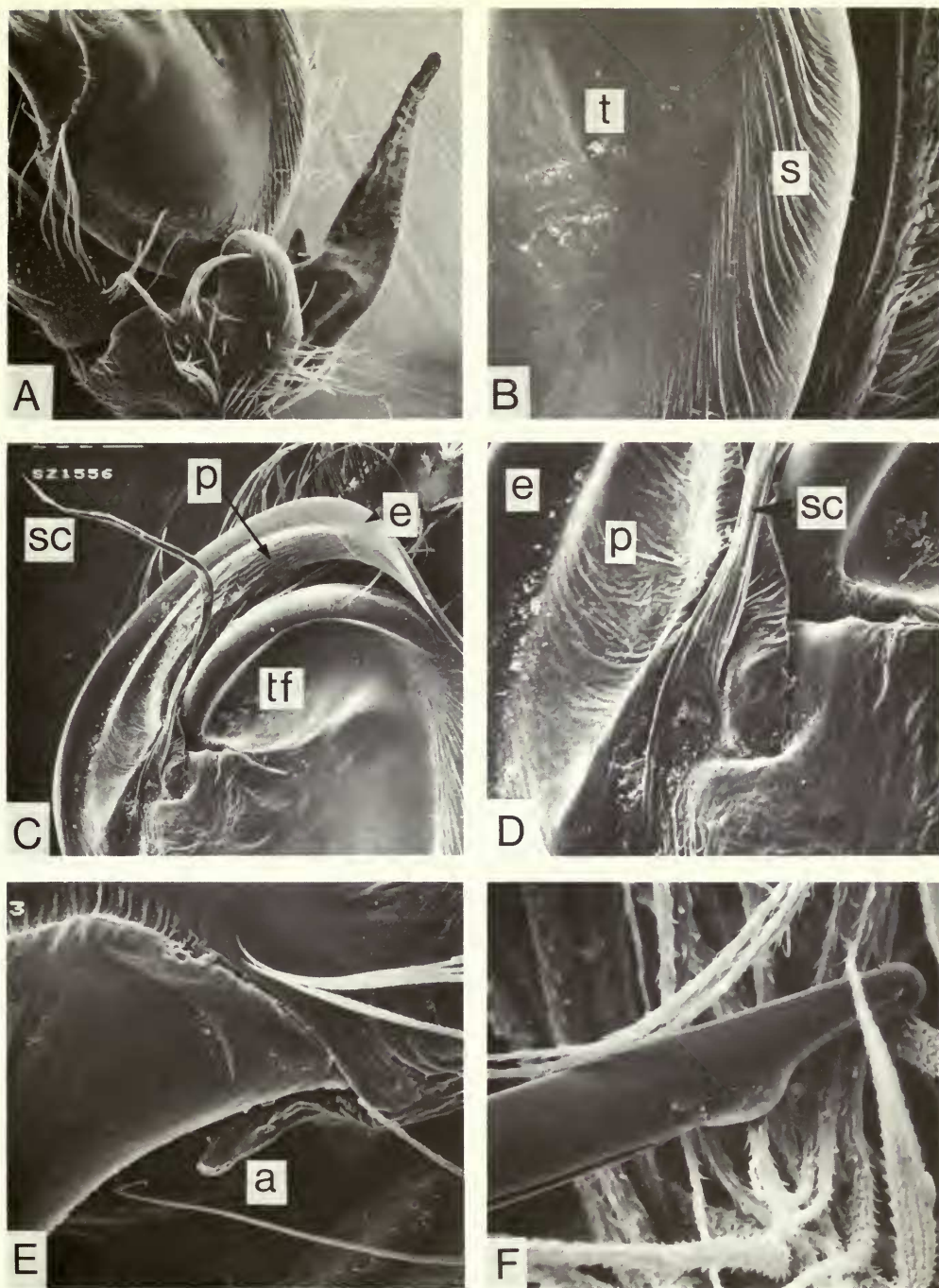


Fig. 2 *Phaeacius lancearius* (Thorell), ♂ palp: A, ventral and retrolateral tibial apophyses, $\times 32$; B, tegulum with striae, $\times 80$; C, embolus secondary conductor and tegular furrow, $\times 55$; D, origin of secondary conductor, $\times 160$; E, apophysis protruding from below embolic base, $\times 580$; F, tip of embolus, $\times 700$.

similar area found in some species of *Portia* and referred to as a tripartite membrane in Wanless (1978b). The dorsal and prolateral elements of the tripartite membrane are not evident in *Phaeacius*.

AFFINITIES. *Phaeacius* seems on the basis of the elongate fovea, procurved anterior eye row and male palpal structure to be most closely related to the *schultzei*-group of species in the genus *Portia* Karsch (see Wanless, 1978b). The *kenti*-group of *Portia* would now appear to require a new genus. However, for the present I am reluctant to propose formal changes because morphological characters and relationships between other genera in the subfamily Boethinae are largely unknown.

List of species in the genus *Phaeacius* Simon, 1900

Phaeacius canalis sp. n.
P. fimbriatus Simon, 1900
P. lancearius (Thorell, 1895)
P. malayensis sp. n.
P. saxicola sp. n.

REMARKS. Simon (1901) transferred *Cocalus ramipalpis* Thorell, from Sumatra, into *Phaeacius*, but to judge from his illustration (Fig. 435, g) the species probably belongs in *Boethus* and is therefore not included in the present revision.

Key to species of *Phaeacius*

Males (males of *saxicola* are unknown)

- 1 Dorsal prong of retrolateral tibial apophysis long (Fig. 8C) (Phillipines) *canalis* sp. n. (p. 209)
- Dorsal prong of retrolateral tibial apophysis short (Figs 4C; 5F; 6A) 3
- 2 Intermediate tibial apophysis present (Fig. 6B) (Singapore) *malayensis* sp. n. (p. 205)
- Intermediate tibial apophysis lacking 3
- 3 Retrolateral tibial apophysis relatively short and broad, median notch moderately conspicuous (Figs 4C; 5B) (Java) *fimbriatus* Simon (p. 202)
- Retrolateral tibial apophysis relatively long and narrow, median notch inconspicuous (Fig. 5A, F) (Burma) *lancearius* (Thorell) (p. 205)

Females (females of *lancearius* are unknown)

- 1 Epigynal openings subovoid (Fig. 9C) (Nepal) *saxicola* sp. n. (p. 210)
- Epigynal openings relatively narrow or furrowed 2
- 2 Epigynal openings furrowed (Fig. 8G) (Phillipines) *canalis* sp. n. (p. 209)
- Epigynal openings relatively narrow (Figs 4D; 7C) 3
- 3 Anterior margin of epigynal orifice level with anterior loop of seminal duct (Fig. 7C) (Sumatra) *malayensis* sp. n. (p. 205)
- Anterior margin of epigynal orifice posterior to anterior loop of seminal duct (Fig. 4D) (Java) *fimbriatus* Simon (p. 202)

Phaeacius fimbriatus Simon (Figs 4A–H; 5B)

Phaeacius fimbriatus Simon, 1900: 32, ♀, lectotype ♀ (here designated) Java (MNHN, Paris) [examined]. Simon 1901: 406–408. Reimoser, 1925: 90. Petrunkevitch, 1928: 182. Roewer, 1954: 935. Bonnet, 1958: 3493.

DIAGNOSIS. *P. fimbriatus* seems to be most closely related to *P. lancearius*, but may be distinguished by the form of the retrolateral tibial apophysis (Figs 4A, C; 5B) which is shorter and somewhat broader basally. Also, the median notch (arrowed in Fig. 5B) is more

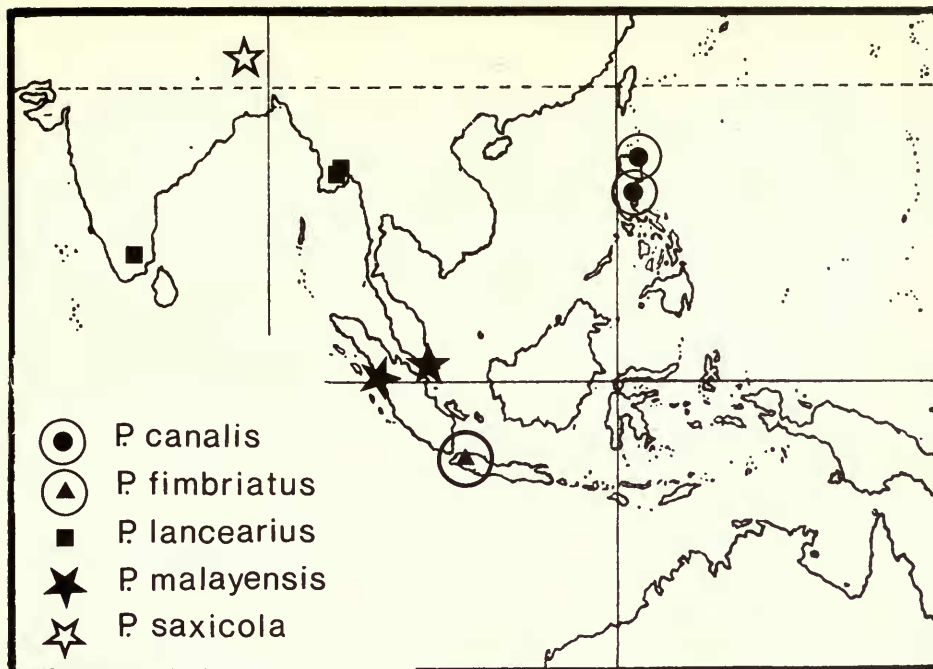


Fig. 3 Distribution of *Phaeacius* spp.

pronounced. In the lectotype the embolus is clearly shorter than that of *P. lancearius*, but the tip appears to have broken off. Unfortunately the right palp is missing and no other specimens are available for comparison.

REMARKS. A female labelled '20032 *Phaeac. fimbriatus* E.S. Java: Gedi (Fr)' corresponds with the data given in the original description, but was accompanied by an apparently conspecific male not mentioned by Simon. As no other specimens can be found in the Simon collection (MNHN, Paris) the single female is presumed to be the type specimen. The male is described below.

FEMALE LECTOTYPE. *Carapace* (Fig. 4B, G): orange-brown with sooty markings; eye region finely punctate and weakly iridescent under some angles of illumination; badly rubbed, but patches of recumbent short whitish hairs present. *Eyes*: with black surrounds; fringed in whitish hairs especially AM. *Chlypeus*: clothed in brownish orange hairs. *Chelicerae*: orange, shiny; basal region clothed in whitish hairs; promargin with three teeth, retromargin with four. *Maxillae*: light orange grading to whitish yellow on inner distal margins. *Labium*: pale orange tipped whitish yellow. *Sternum*: pale yellow with light orange margins; clothed in light yellow hairs. *Coxae*: pale yellow to yellow-brown. *Abdomen*: with two pairs of impressed spots; light brownish grey with numerous granules of yellowish subcutaneous guanin and lateral dark brown markings forming a foliated pattern more or less as in *P. saxicola* sp. n. (Fig. 9A); basal region with rather scanty clumps of white and dark brown hairs, otherwise rubbed; spinnerets pale yellow-brown. *Legs*: yellow-brown with vague orange-brown markings; spines numerous and strong. Spination of legs I: metatarsi v 1-0-0, p 1-1-0, r 1-1-1; tibiae v 1-4-1, p 1-0-1, r 1-0-1, d 1-1-0; patellae p 1-0-0, r 1-0-0; femora p 0-1-1, d 0-2-3. *Epigyne* (Fig. 4D): dark reddish brown; clothed in light orange-brown hairs.

Dimensions (mm): total length 8.72; carapace length 3.88, breadth 3.16, height 1.76; abdomen length 4.64; eyes, anterior row 2.16, middle row 1.92, posterior row 2.02;

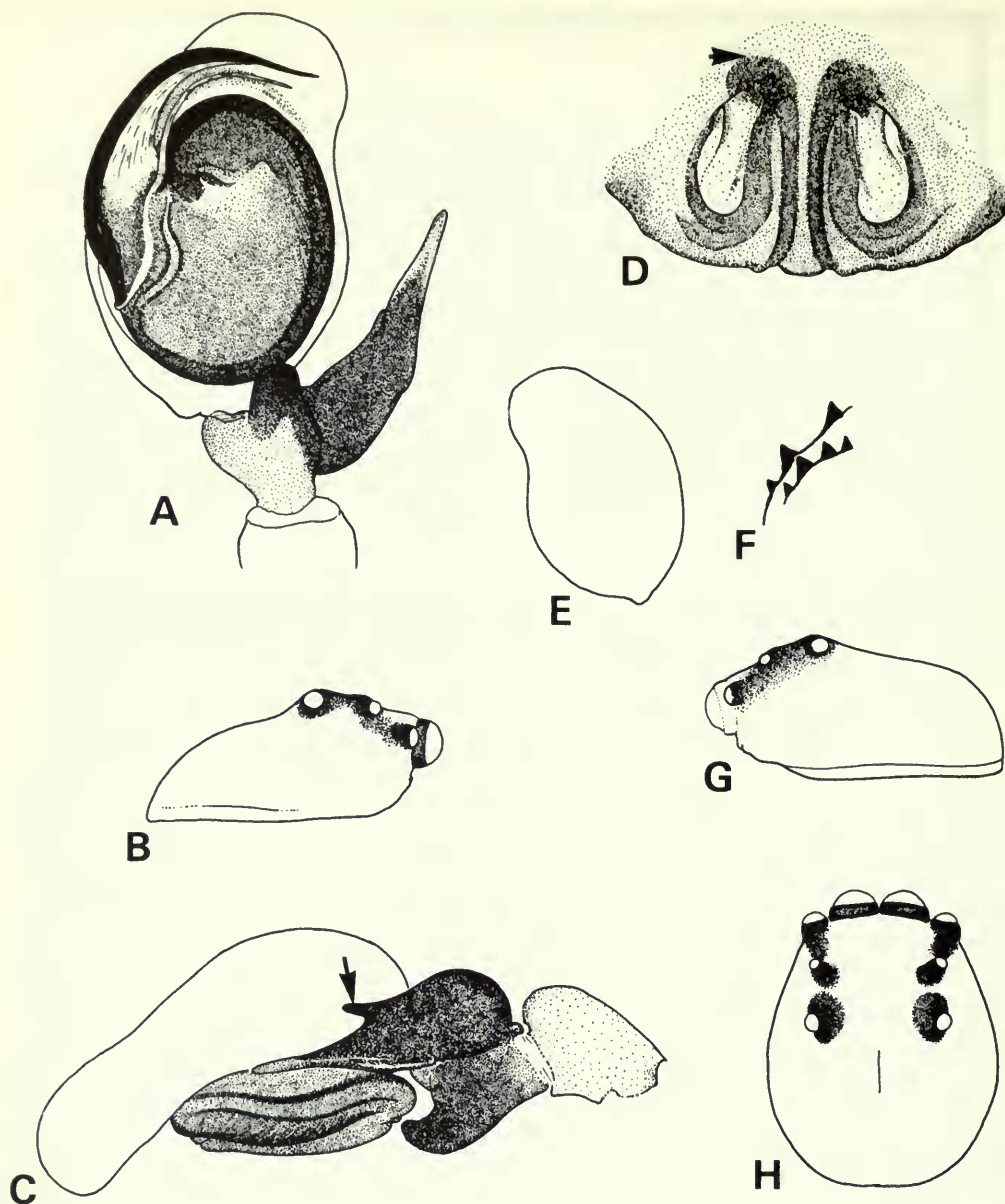


Fig. 4 *Phaeacius fimbriatus* Simon, ♂: A, palp, ventral view; C, palp, ectal view; E, palpal cymbium, dorsal view; G, carapace, lateral view. ♀ lectotype: B, carapace lateral view; D, epigyne; F, cheliceral teeth; H, carapace, dorsal view.

quadrangle length 1.6. Ratios: AM : AL : PM : PL : 16 : 9 : 6 : 8.4; AL-PM-PL : 11.5-14; AM : CL (clypeus) : 16 : 4.

MALE (formerly undescribed) FROM JAVA. Similar to ♀ except for the following: *Carapace* (Fig. 4G): with uneven marginal band of white hairs. *Chelicerae*: not quite as robust as in ♀; basal region densely clothed in white hairs noticeably long on lateral margins. *Abdomen*: more or less as in ♀, but guanin granules not evident. *Legs*: similar to ♀, but darker markings forming indistinct annuli on tibiae and metatarsi. Spination of legs I: metatarsi v 2-0-0, p

1-1-0, r 1-1-2, d 0-1-0; tibiae v 2-3-2, p 1-1-0, r 0-1-1, d 1-1-1; patellae p 1-0-0, r 1-0-0; femora p 0-1-1, d 0-2-1, r 0-0-1. *Palp* (Figs 4A, C, 5B): rather dark and thickly clothed in orange-brown hairs.

Dimensions (mm): total length 8.1; carapace length 3.8, breadth 3.24, height 2.0; abdomen length 4.32; eyes, anterior row 2.1, middle row 1.82, posterior row 1.96; quadrangle length 1.52. *Ratios*: AM : AL : PM : PL : 15 : 9 : 6 : 8; AL-PM-PL : 11-13; AM : CL : 15 : 5.

DISTRIBUTION. Java.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. Java: Mons Gede, lectotype ♀, 1 ♂, (*Fruhstorfer*) (MNHN, Paris. 20032).

***Phaeacius lancearius* (Thorell)**

(Figs 1; 2A-F; 5A, C-F)

Cocalus lancearius Thorell, 1895 : 357, ♂. LECTOTYPE ♂, (BMNH); PARALECTOTYPE ♂, (NR, Stockholm) (here designated), Burma [examined]. Bonnet, 1956 : 1173.

Phaeacius lancearius (Thorell): Roewer, 1954 : 935.

DIAGNOSIS. *P. lancearius* seems to be most closely related to *P. fimbriatus*, but may be separated by the longer and somewhat narrower retrolateral tibial apophysis and the less pronounced median notch (arrowed in Fig. 5A). It is possible that intermediate forms may occur, but for the moment *P. lancearius* is regarded as a good species.

FEMALE. Unknown.

MALE LECTOTYPE. *Carapace* (Fig. 5D, E): greyish black with finely punctate orange-brown eye region; margins with broad uneven white haired bands, otherwise badly rubbed. *Eyes*: with black surrounds, irregularly fringed in whitish and light brown hairs (mostly rubbed). *Clypeus*: clothed in light brown hairs. *Chelicerae*: orange-brown, basal area clothed in whitish hairs, longest on outer lateral margins; promargin with three teeth, retromargin with four. *Maxillae*: dark brown grading to yellow-brown on inner distal margins. *Labium*: dark brown tipped yellowish brown. *Sternum*: yellow-brown with thin brownish margins, shiny; clothed in white hairs. *Coxae*: greyish, shiny. *Abdomen*: with two pairs of impressed spots; light greyish with granules of yellow guanin; sparsely and irregularly clothed in recumbent light brownish hairs; spinnerets greyish yellow. *Legs*: greyish brown to orange-brown; spines numerous and robust. Spinination of legs I: metatarsi v 2-0-0, p 1-1-0, r 1-1-2, d 0-1-0; tibiae v 2-3-2, p 0-2-0, r 0-2-0, d 1-1-1; patellae p 1-0-0; femora p 0-1-1, d 0-1-4. *Palp* (Figs 1, 2A-F; 5A, C, F): very dark.

Dimensions (mm): total length about 7.76; carapace length about 3.7, breadth 3.08, height 1.6; abdomen length about 3.8; eyes, anterior row 1.95, middle row 1.68, posterior row 1.8; quadrangle length 1.48. *Ratios*: AM : AL : PM : PL : 14.9 : 5 : 5.7; AL-PM-PL : 11-13; AM : CL : 14 : 5.

VARIATION. ♂ total length 7.76 to 8.72 mm, carapace length 3.72-4.0 mm (3 specimens). The paralectotype and the male from India are generally paler in colour, the carapace being orange to dark orange with a dense covering of mixed white and light orange hairs. The palps are also paler and densely clothed in light brownish hairs.

DISTRIBUTION. Burma; India.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Burma**: Tharrawaddy, lectotype ♂, (*E. W. Oates*) (BMNH. 1895.9.21.1065); Tonghoo, paralectotype ♂, (*E. W. Oates*) (NR, Stockholm, 1607). **India**: Southern India, 1 ♂, no other data (BMNH).

***Phaeacius malayensis* sp. n.**

(Figs 6A-E; 7A-C)

DIAGNOSIS. *P. malayensis* is closely related to both *P. fimbriatus* and *P. lancearius*, but may

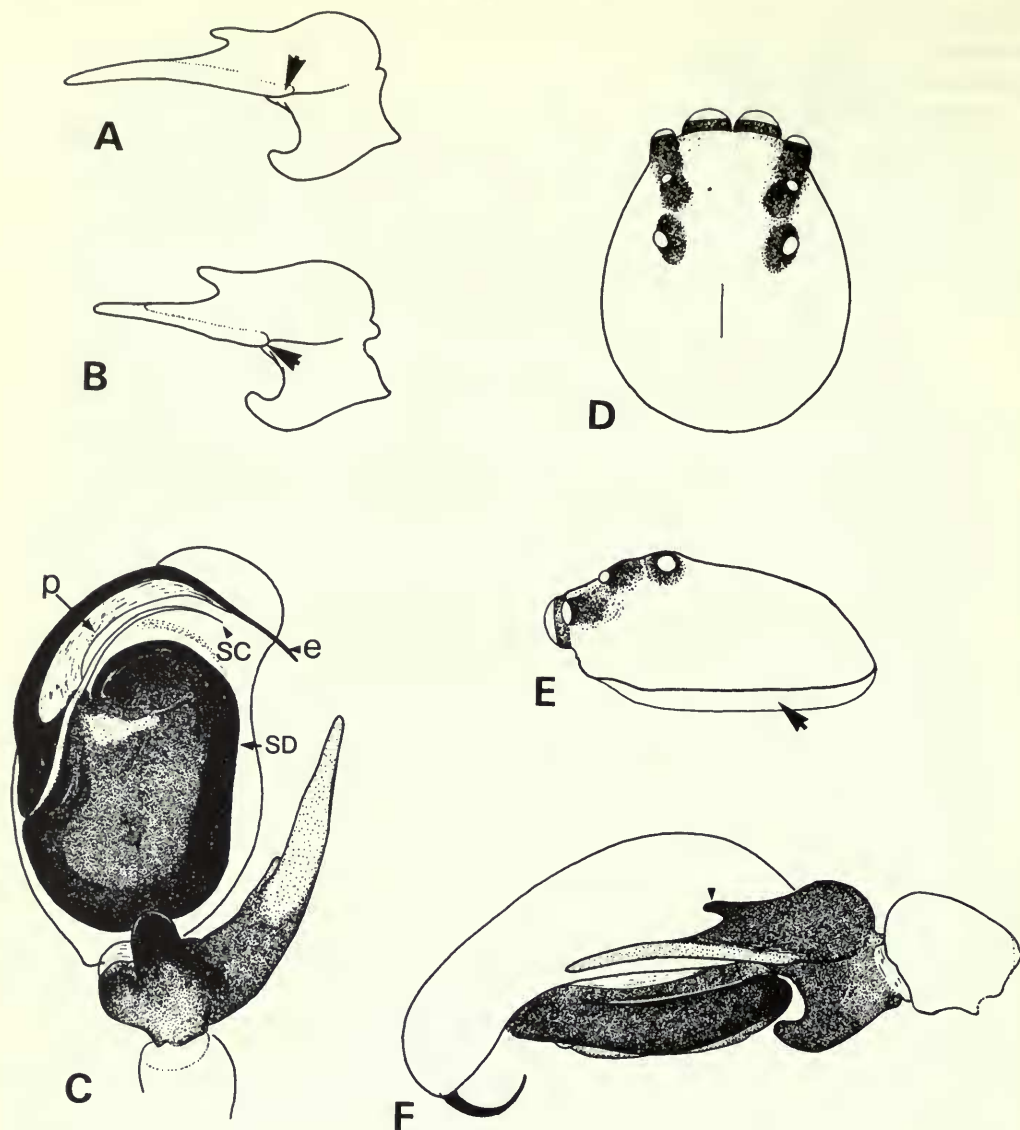


Fig. 5 (A, C–F) *Phaeacius lancearius* (Thorell) ♂ lectotype: A, palpal tibia, ectal view; C, palp, ventral view; D, carapace, dorsal view; E, carapace, lateral view; F, palp, ectal view. (B) *P. fimbriatus* Simon, ♂: palpal tibia, ectal view.

be distinguished by the presence of a pronounced apophysis lying between the ventral and retrolateral tibial apophyses (Fig. 6B) in males, and by having the anterior margin of the epigynal orifice more or less level with the anterior loop of the seminal duct (Fig. 7C) in females.

MALE HOLOTYPE. *Carapace* (Fig. 6D, E): light orange to orange-brown; finely punctuate with iridescent sheen in eye region; sparsely and irregularly clothed in recumbent white hairs (rubbed). *Eyes*: with black surrounds; irregularly clothed in whitish and pale golden hairs. *Clypeus*: fringed in light brown and whitish hairs. *Chelicerae*: pale orange; basal region white haired; promargin with three teeth, retromargin with four. *Maxillae*: light orange and

mottled grey to whitish on inner distal margins. *Labium*: orange-brown tipped greyish white. *Sternum*: pale yellow with light orange margins, shiny; clothed in pale yellow hairs. *Coxae*: pale yellowish, shiny. *Abdomen*: rubbed; pale yellow with granules of whitish guanin and blackish lateral mottling (suggesting a foliated pattern as in other species of *Phaeacius*). *Legs*: yellowish orange; spines strong and numerous. Spination of legs I: metatarsi v 2-0-0, p 1-1-0, r 1-1-2, d 0-1-0; tibiae v 2-3-2, p 1-0-1, d 2-2-1; patellae p 1-0-0, r 1-0-0; femora p 0-1-1, d 0-2-2, r 0-0-1. *Palp* (Fig. 6A, B): densely clothed in light brown and whitish hairs which tend to obscure the apophyses that lies between the ventral and retrolateral apophyses.

Dimensions (mm): total length 8.0; carapace length 3.8, breadth 3.24, height 1.8; abdomen length 4.12; eyes, anterior row 2.16, middle row 1.92 posterior row 2.0; quadrangle length 1.68. *Ratios*: AM:AL:PM:PL:16.5:9.5:6.5:9; AL-PM-PL:11-13.5; AM:CL 16.5:6.

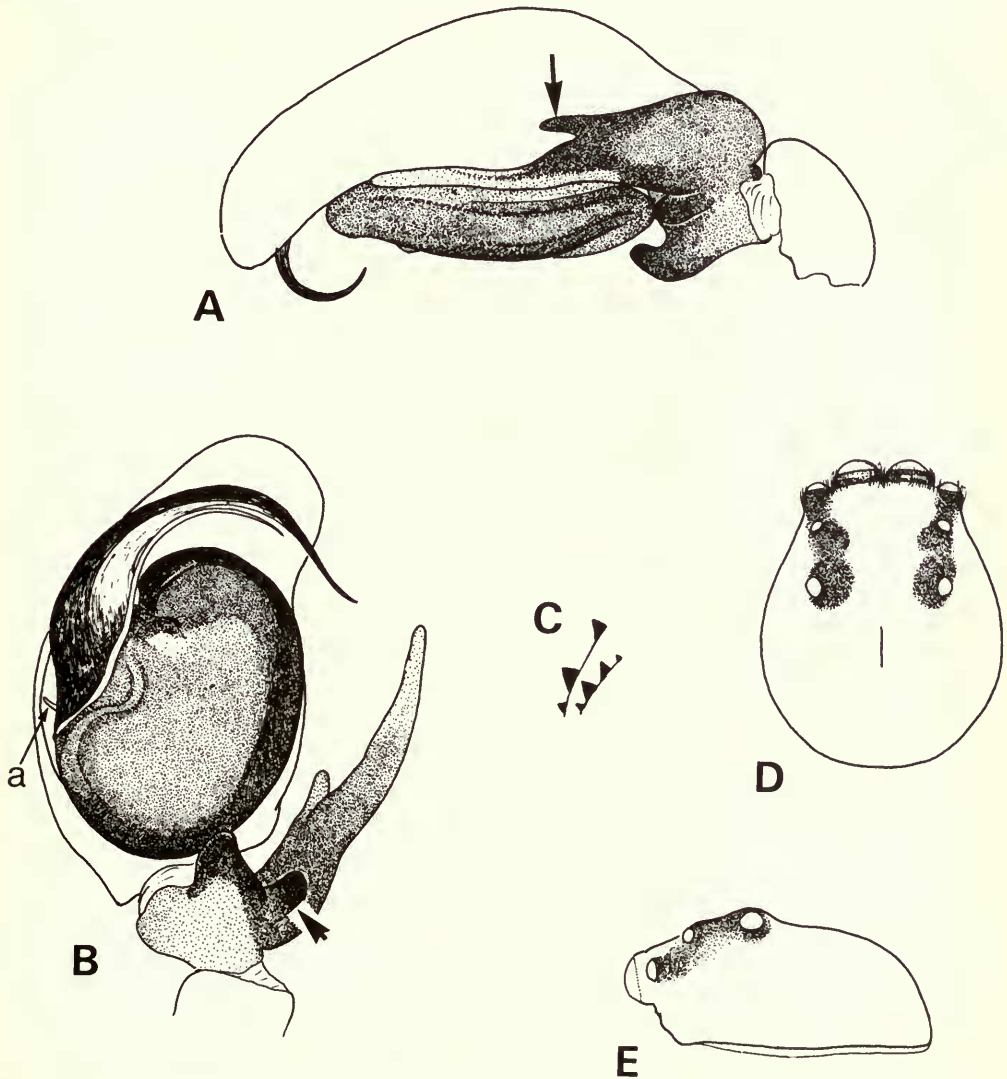


Fig. 6 *Phaeacius malayensis* sp. n., ♂ holotype: A, palp, ectal view; B, palp, ventral view; C, cheliceral teeth; D, carapace, dorsal view; E, carapace, lateral view.

FEMALE PARATYPE. *Carapace* (Fig. 7A): yellow-brown to light amber with sooty markings; clothed in short recumbent light brown and white hairs with narrow white haired marginal bands. *Eyes*: with black surrounds; densely fringed in white and pale amber hairs. *Clypeus*: fringed in long whitish hairs. *Chelicerae*: orange-brown; clothed in long white hairs; promargin with three teeth, retromargin with four. *Maxillae*: orange-brown with whitish inner distal margins. *Labium*: orange-brown tipped whitish. *Sternum* (Fig. 7B): pale yellow with dark margins, shiny; clothed in fine pale yellowish hairs. *Abdomen*: greyish yellow; sparsely clothed in light orange-brown hairs forming a leaf-like pattern with scanty tufts of long white hairs posteriorly. *Legs*: light yellow grading to yellow-brown distally with indistinct annuli on metatarsi; spines numerous and robust. Spination of legs I: metatarsi v 2-0-0, p 1-1-0, r 1-1-1; tibiae v 2-3-2, p 1-0-1, r 1-0-1, d 1-1-0; patellae p 0-1-0, r 0-1-0; femora p 0-1-1, d 0-1-4. *Epigyne* (Fig. 7C): large and dark, clothed in fine pale orange hairs.

Dimensions (mm): total length 8.96; carapace length 3.8, breadth 3.16, height 1.68; abdomen length 5.04; eyes, anterior row 2.12, middle row 1.8, posterior row 1.96; quadrangle length 1.6. **Ratios**: AM:AL:PM:PL: 15:9:6:9; AL-PM-PL: 12-14; AM:CL: 15:3.

DISTRIBUTION. Malaysia, Singapore; Sumatra.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Malaysia:** Singapore, holotype ♂, 1898 (*H. N. Ridley*) (BMNH, 1980.4.9.1). **Sumatra:** Lembang Anai, paratype ♀, xii.1974 (*W. S. Bristowe*) (BMNH, 1980.4.14.1).

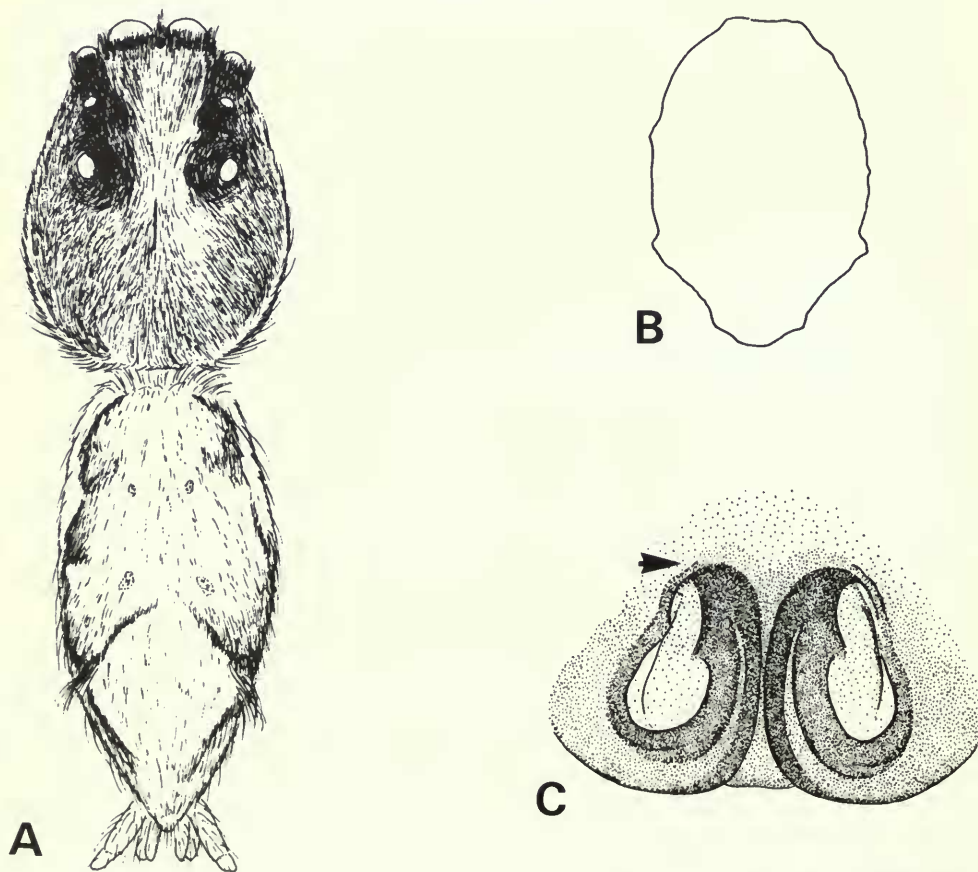


Fig. 7 *Phaeacius malayensis* sp. n., ♀ paratype: A, dorsal view; B, sternum; C, epigyne.

Phaeacius canalis sp. n.

(Fig. 6A-F)

DIAGNOSIS. *P. canalis* is a fairly distinctive species readily separated from other species of *Phaeacius* by the elongate dorsal prong of the retrolateral tibial apophysis (Fig. 6B) in males, and the grooved epigynal openings (Fig. 6F) in females.

HOLOTYPE MALE. *Carapace* (Fig. 6C, E): pale to dark amber with vague radiating markings; irregularly clothed in recumbent clear whitish and pale amber hairs (rubbed), from clypeus to posterior thoracic margin a wide uneven white haired band. *Eyes*: with blackish surrounds; densely fringed in whitish and pale amber hairs. *Clypeus*: clothed in pale amber hairs. *Chelicerae*: dark amber, shiny; basal half densely clothed in white hairs, longest on lateral margins; promargin with three teeth, retromargin with four. *Maxillae*: orange-brown grading to whitish yellow on inner distal margins. *Labium*: orange-brown tipped whitish

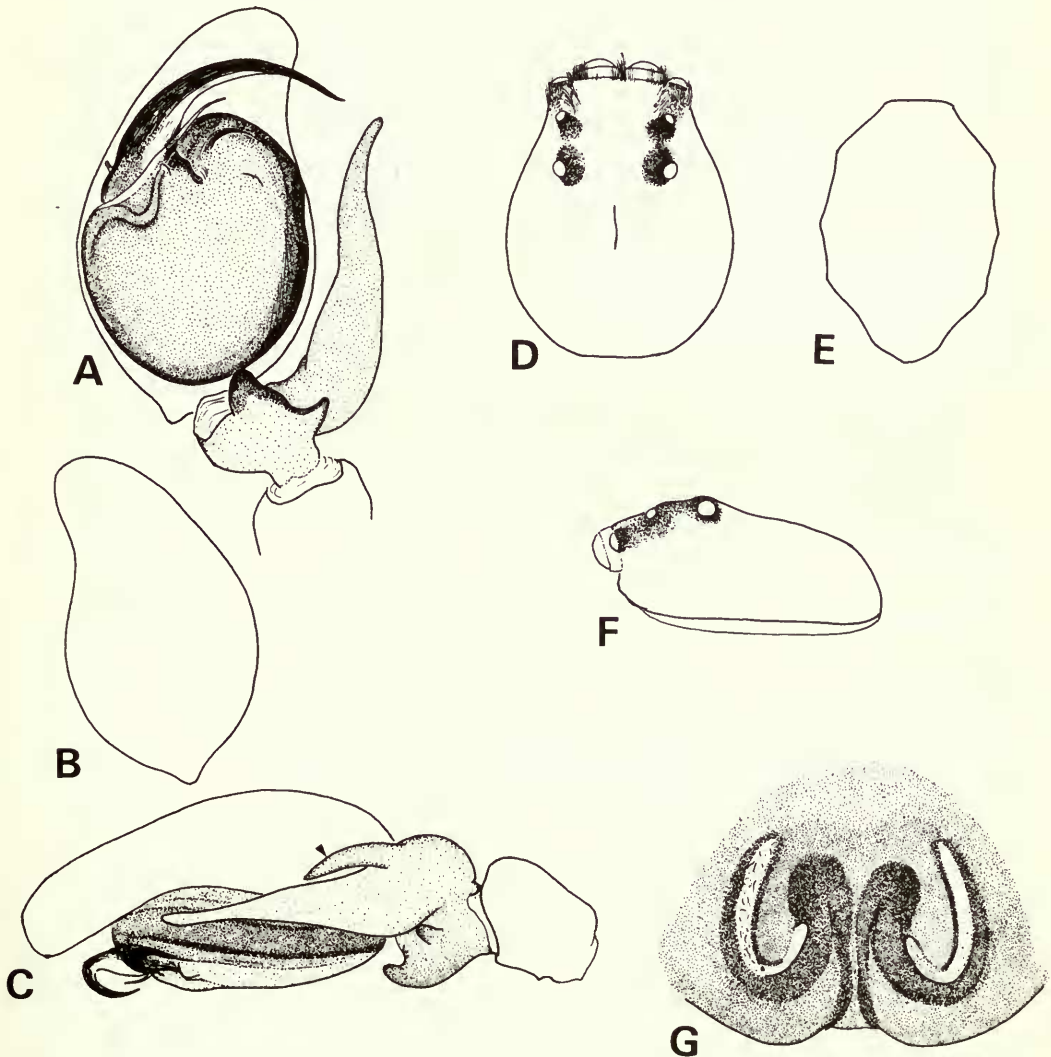


Fig. 8 *Phaeacius canalis* sp. n., ♂ holotype: A, palp, ventral view; B, palpal cymbium, dorsal view; C, palp, ectal view; D, carapace, dorsal view; E, sternum; F, carapace, lateral view. ♀ paratype: G, epigyne.

yellow. *Sternum* (Fig. 6D): pale yellow-brown, shiny; clothed in whitish yellow hairs. *Coxae*: pale yellow-brown. *Abdomen*: with two pairs of impressed spots; pale yellow-brown; clothed in yellow-brown and orange-brown hairs with scanty white tufts posteriorly; pattern essentially as in *P. malayensis* sp. n. (Fig. 7A). *Legs*: yellowish orange with obscure dark orange annuli; spines strong and numerous. Spination of legs I: metatarsi v 2-0-0, p 1-1-0, r 1-1-1, d 0-1-0; tibiae v 3-2-2, p 1-0-1, r 1-1-0, d 1-1-1; patellae p 1-0-0, r 1-0-0; femora p 0-1-1, d 0-1-3, r 0-0-1. *Palp* (Fig. 6A, B): densely clothed in whitish and dark amber hairs; secondary conductor relatively short.

Dimensions (mm): total length 9.2; carapace length 4.6, breadth 3.72, height 2.0; abdomen length 2.68; eyes, anterior row 2.22, middle row 2.0, posterior row 2.12; quadrangle length 1.7. *Ratios*: AM : AL : PM : PL : 17 : 10 : 7 : 9; AL-PM-PL : 13-15.5; AM : CL : 17-6.

FEMALE PARATYPE. Similar to ♂ except for the following: *Carapace*: darker; marginal band narrower and less clearly defined. *Clypeus*: clothed in light orange-brown hairs with dense covering of long white hairs in lower space between AM. *Chelicerae*: dark orange, shiny; basal region clothed in white hairs; promargin with three teeth, retromargin with five. *Legs*: spination of legs I: metatarsi v 2-0-0, p 1-1-1, r 1-1-0; tibiae v 3-2-2, p 1-1-0, r 1-1-0, d 1-1-0; patellae p 1-0-0, r 1-0-0; femora p 0-1-1, d 0-1-4. *Epigyne* (Fig. 6F): large and dark, clothed in long whitish hairs; lateral openings plugged.

Dimensions (mm): total length about 8.9; carapace length 3.76, breadth 3.04, height 1.86; abdomen length 4.8; eyes, anterior row 2.16, middle row 1.84, posterior row 1.96; quadrangle length 1.64. *Ratios*: AM : AL : PM : PL : 15.5 : 8.5; AL-PM-PL : 12-14; AM : CL : 15.5 : 5.

DISTRIBUTION. Philippines.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Philippines**: Albay, S.E. Luzon, holotype ♂ xi-xii.1894 (G. J. Whitehead) (BMNH, 1895.1.17.920); Cape Engano, Paratype ♀, (G. J. Whitehead) (BMNH, 1897.12.24.26).

Phaeacius saxicola sp. n.

(Fig. 9A-C)

DIAGNOSIS. *P. saxicola* is a moderately distinctive species, readily separated from others in the genus by the appearance of the epigyne (Fig. 9C).

MALE. Unknown.

FEMALE HOLOTYPE. *Carapace* (Fig. 9A, B): dark orange-brown with sooty markings, also an inverted light orange-brown leaf-shaped patch on thoracic region; clothed in dull whitish and light brown hairs with white haired marginal bands and lateral dark brown haired spots. *Eyes*: with black surrounds; densely fringed in whitish and light orange-brown hairs. *Clypeus*: clothed in dull white and orange-brown hairs. *Chelicerae*: orange to brownish orange, shiny; basal region clothed in white hairs; pro and retromargins with three teeth. *Maxillae*: dark orange-brown with inner distal margins light yellowish. *Labium*: dark orange-brown tipped light yellow. *Sternum*: light yellow-brown with irregular reddish orange margins; clothed in creamy white hairs. *Coxae*: light yellow-brown. *Abdomen*: light grey with granules of yellowish guanin; rubbed, but with leaf-life pattern outlined in brown-black hairs. *Legs*: pale yellowish orange grading to orange-brown distally with indistinct annuli on metatarsi and tibiae; spines strong and numerous. Spination of legs I: metatarsi v 2-0-0, p 1-1-0, r 1-1-1; tibiae v 2-3-2, p 1-1-0, r 1-1-0, d 1-1-0; patellae p 0-1-0, r 0-1-0; femora p 0-1-1, d 0-1-4. *Epigyne* (Fig. 9C): large and dark; covered in whitish and light yellow-brown hairs.

Dimensions (mm): total length 11.3; carapace length 4.0, breadth 3.44, height 1.76; abdomen length 7.28; eyes, anterior row 2.16, middle row 1.89, posterior row 2.04;

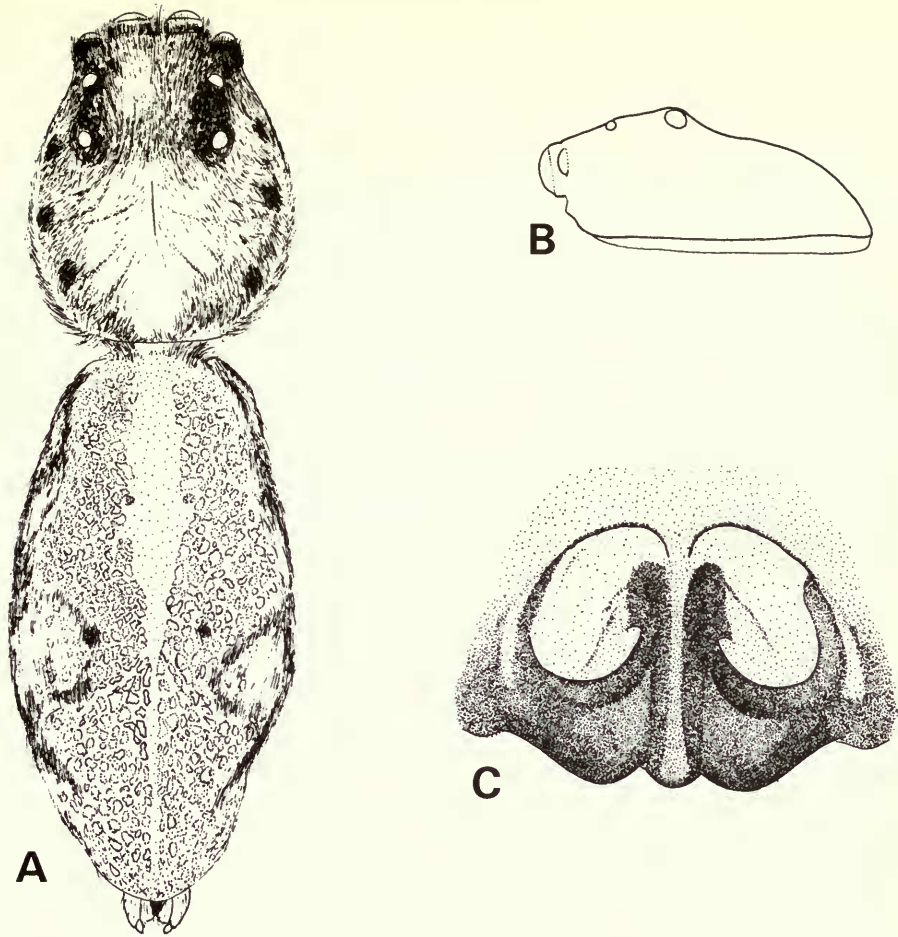


Fig. 9 *Phaeacius saxicola* sp. n., ♀ holotype: A, dorsal view; B, carapace, lateral view; C, epigyne.

quadrangle length 1.74. Ratios: AM : AL : PM : PL : 15.5 : 9.5 : 6 : 9; AL-PM-PL : 13-14; AM : CL : 15.5 : 4.

DISTRIBUTION. Nepal.

MATERIAL EXAMINED. **Nepal:** Maewa Kholu, Sanghu, holotype ♀, 6,000ft, on rock face, 10.x.1961 (K. H. Hyatt, British Museum Nepal Expedition, 42b) (BMNH. 1980.4.15.1).

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